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NEW SPECIES OF *ISOTOMIELLA* BAGNALL, 1939  
AND RECORD OF NEW OCCURRENCES OF *I. NUMMULIFER* AND  
*I. QUADRISETA* FROM BRAZIL (COLLEMBOLA, ISOTOMIDAE)<sup>1</sup>

(With 44 figures)

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**ABSTRACT:** Two new species of the genus *Isotomiella* Bagnall, 1939, from the Parque Nacional da Tijuca, Rio de Janeiro, are described and illustrated herein. This work also includes the redescrptions of *I. nummulifer* Deharveng & Oliveira, 1990 and *I. quadriseta* Deharveng & Oliveira, 1990, and records new occurrences of them for the southeastern region.

**Key words:** Isotomidae, *Isotomiella*, new species, rainforest Atlantic, Brazil.

**RESUMO:** Novas espécies de *Isotomiella* Bagnall, 1939 e registro de novas ocorrências de *I. nummulifer* e *I. quadriseta* para o Brasil (Collembola, Isotomidae)

Duas novas espécies do gênero *Isotomiella* Bagnall, 1939, procedentes do Parque Nacional da Tijuca, Rio de Janeiro, são aqui descritas e ilustradas. Este trabalho inclui ainda redescrções de *I. nummulifer* Deharveng & Oliveira, 1990 e *I. quadriseta* Deharveng & Oliveira, 1990, e registra suas novas ocorrências para a região sudeste.

**Palavras-chave:** Isotomidae, *Isotomiella*, novas espécies, mata Atlântica, Brasil.

## INTRODUCTION

The genus *Isotomiella* Bagnall, with a cosmopolitan distribution, currently comprises 34 nominal species, among which 12 were described for the Amazon region (DEHARVENG & OLIVEIRA, 1990; OLIVEIRA & DEHARVENG, 1990), and only two were recorded for the southeastern region (ARLÉ, 1939; TYSCHLER & MENDONÇA, 1988). This genus is recognizedly dominant in several types of soils, especially forest soils (DEHARVENG & FJELLBERG, 1993; BEDOS & DEHARVENG, 1994; DEHARVENG & SUHARDJONO, 1994). Studies we have undertaken, for one year, on the litter and on the soil of an Atlantic rainforest, the Floresta da Tijuca, Rio de Janeiro, have corroborated their significant quantitative contribution and revealed two new species, both belonging to the group "*delamarei*" *sensu* Deharveng & Oliveira, 1990, are herein described and illustrated. In this work, morphological characters are added to the original descriptions of *I. nummulifer* and *I. quadriseta* Deharveng & Oliveira, 1990, with their areas of occurrence enlarged to the southeastern region.

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The type-material has been deposited in the Collembola Collection at the Departamento de Entomologia, Museu Nacional, Rio de Janeiro (CM/MNRJ). Number of specimens between parentheses.

*Isotomiella canina* sp.nov.  
(Figs.1-17)

Length: 0.59-0.80mm. Body subcylindrical, elongated and robust. Integument fine, with craters sparsely distributed on abdominal tergites II and III and intensely on abdominal tergites IV-VI; crater diameter equivalent to the insertion of mesochaetae. Pseudopora observed on the tergites. Length of cephalic diagonal: antenna = 0.15: 0.14mm.

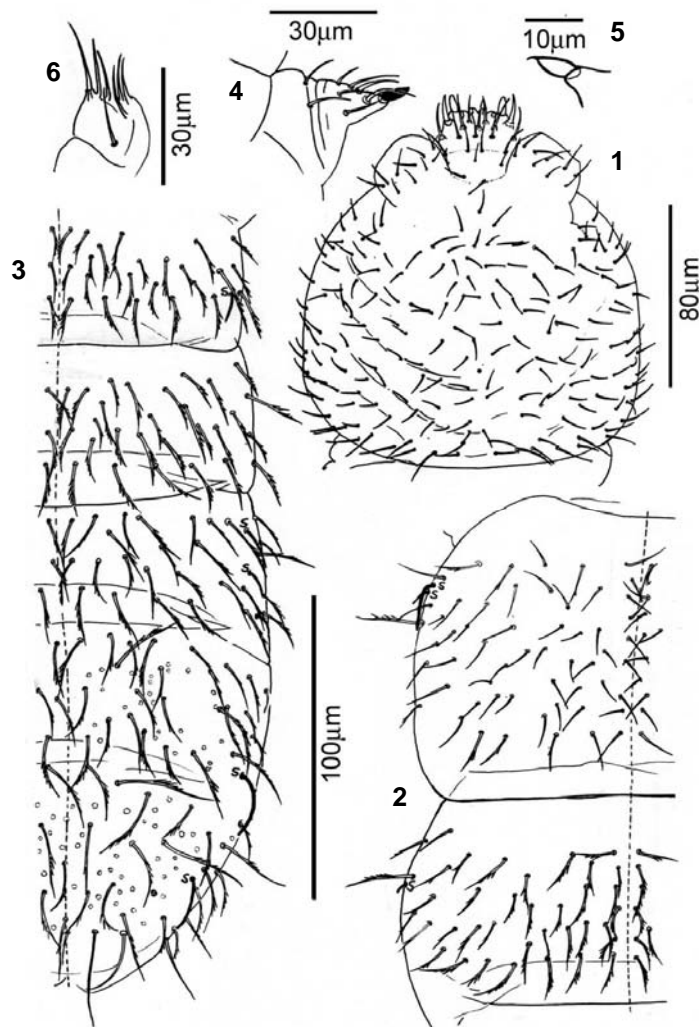
Cephalic chaetae in general smooth and subequal, except for the posterior chaetae, a little longer and slightly ciliated (Fig.1). Thoracic tergite II with 9+9-11+11 smooth axial chaetae; 1+1 ciliated lateral chaetae (25µm); 3+3 sensillae, the innermost subcylindrical, long and thick (21µm), the medial short, thick and tapered at the apex (8µm), the outermost subcylindrical, long and thick, with 17µm. Thoracic tergite III with 7+7 ciliated axial chaetae; 1+1 ciliated lateral chaetae (25µm); 2+2 thick, subcylindrical and subequal lateral sensillae, with approximately 7µm (Fig.2). Abdominal tergite I with 3+3 ciliated axial chaetae; 1+1 subcylindrical and thick lateral sensillae (10µm). Abdominal tergite II with 3+3 ciliated axial chaetae; 1+1 subcylindrical and thick ventral sensillae (11µm). Abdominal tergite III with 2+2 ciliated axial chaetae; 1+1 lateral sensillae, thick and tapered at the apex (10µm); 1+1 subcylindrical, long and thick ventral sensillae (25µm). Abdominal tergite IV with 3+3 ciliated axial chaetae; 1+1 subcylindrical, long and thick ventral sensillae (20µm). Abdominal tergite V-VI with longer ciliated chaetae (35µm); 1+1 subcylindrical and thick sensillae (spl) (17µm); 1+1 subcylindrical and thick ventral sensillae (sv) (16µm); unpaired chaetae unequal, being a0 (20µm) and m0 (21-24µm) slightly ciliated, and p0 (14µm) smooth; on each side of p0 chaeta, one long, smooth and straight chaeta and further outside, one strong, smooth and curved chaeta (Fig.3).

Anterolateral chaetae of labrum as two thick and obtuse spines (8µm), at times bearing a short and curved filament, and 1+1 outer posterior labral chaetae, thick and tapering (Figs.4-5). Maxillary outer lobe according to figure 6.

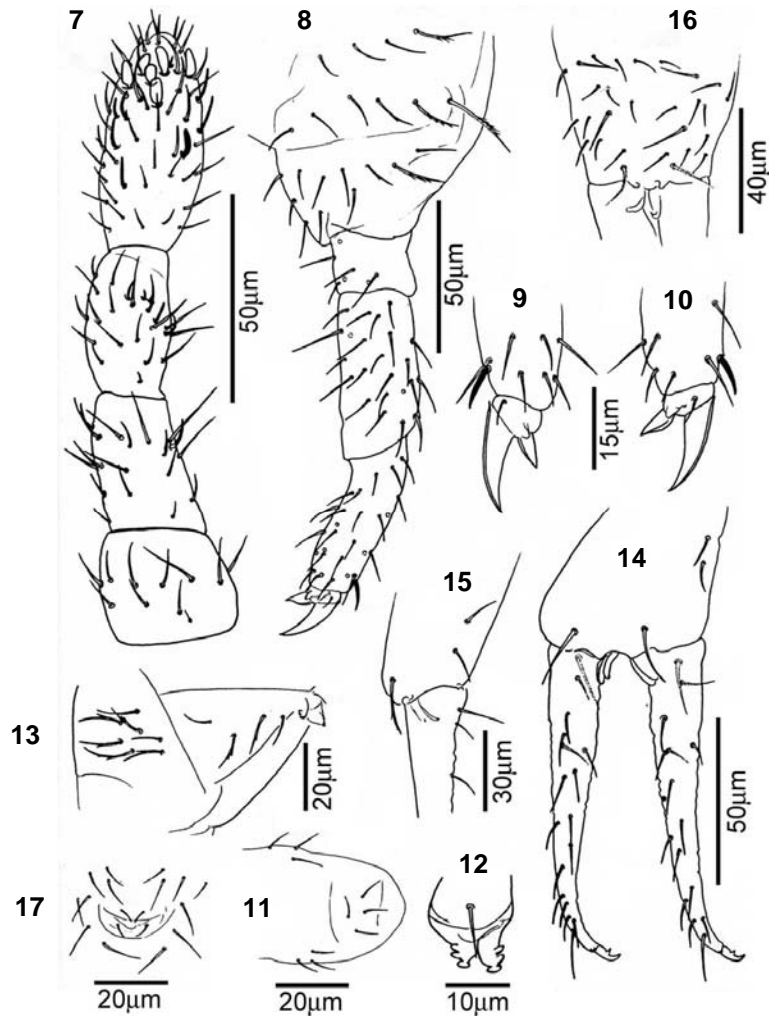
Antennal segment IV with one dorsal-outer subapical organite tubeliform, protected by one curved chaeta; six thick dorsal-outer sensillae, S3, S5 and S6 being ovoid, and S1, S2 and S4 a little finer and longer; one chaeta long, thick and curved beside S6; one thick sensilla, and three fine outer dorsal-lateral, and around six very fine inner dorso-lateral. Sensorial organ of antennal segment III, with two microsensillae (2µm), laterally protected by two subcylindrical and fine sensillae (5µm) and by the S5, lateral-outer sensillae, quite curved. Antennal segment II with simple subequal-sized chaetae; one thick lateral and outer sensilla, and one dorso-medial basal microchaeta. Antennal segment I with 16 smooth chaetae; two unequal sized sensillae on the ventral face; two basal microchaetae, one ventral and one dorsal (Fig.7).

Legs with simple chaetae, except for one thick and sclerotized spine (6µm) on the tibiotarsus of the meso and metathoracic legs. Unguis simple, toothless (19µm), and unguiculus lanceolated (Figs.8-10). Ventral tube with 2+2-3+3 posterior chaetae, 4+4 distal chaetae, and 3+3 anterior chaetae (Fig.11); a number of specimens display five posterior chaetae. Tenaculum with one chaeta and 3+3 teeth (Fig.12). Subcoxae

anterior with 4-5 chaetae (2-3 ciliated) and subcoxae posterior with seven ciliated chaetae (Fig.13). Manubrium with 1+1 ventro-distal chaetae smooth, or occasionally with slight ciliation, and 2+2 lateral chaetae (Figs.14-15), dorsal face with 12+12 to 14+14 chaetae (Fig.16). Dens with 12-13 ventral chaetae, the distal one longer, and four dorsal chaetae. Mucro bidentate and large, the apical tooth much bigger than the anteapical tooth, set on the same axis (Fig.14). Length of manubrium: dens: mucro = 46: 74: 8 $\mu$ m. Female genital area as shown in figure 17.



*Isotomiella canina* sp.nov.: fig.1- dorsal cephalic chaetotaxy; fig.2- chaetotaxy of thoracic tergites; fig.3- chaetotaxy of abdominal tergites; fig.4- labrum, lateral view; fig.5- anterolateral chaetae of labrum, lateral view; fig.6- maxillary outer lobe.



*Isotomiella canina* sp.nov.: fig.7- right antenna, dorsal-lateral view; fig.8- metathoracic leg; fig.9- distal part of the tibia-tarsus and mesothoracic unguis; fig.10- distal part of the tibia-tarsus and metathoracic unguis; fig.11- ventral tube, lateral view; fig.12- tenaculum; fig.13- anterior and posterior subcoxae; fig.14- furca, ventral view; fig.15- ventro-lateral region of the manubrium, lateral view; fig.16- manubrium, dorsal view; fig.17- genital area of female.

Type-material – BRASIL, RIO DE JANEIRO, Parque Nacional da Tijuca, Floresta da Tijuca, in litter and soil, M.C.Mendonça col. Holotype: female mounted slide 1036 CM/MNRJ, 23/V/2000. Paratypes in slide: 845 (1), 847 (1), 849 (2), 852 (6), 853 (4), 854 (1), 25/VIII/1999; 856 (1), 857 (5), 23/IX/1999; (881) (1), 892 (3), 895 (2), 900 (4), 901 (8), 25/X/1999; 949 (1), 950 (2), 21/XII/1999; 993 (11), 994 (5), 1000 (1), 23/II/2000; 1035 (21), 1036 (11), 1063 (2), 1064 (2), 23/V/2000; 1084 (1), 1094 (1), 1097 (1), 1098 (1), 28/VI/2000; 1114 (2), 1115 (2), 1117 (7), 1118 (4), 1121 (1), 1122 (2), 26/VII/2000.

Etymology – the name *canina* refers to the thick and obtuse anterolateral chaetae of labrum.

Remarks – *Isotomiella canina* sp.nov. is close to *I. spinifer* Deharveng & Oliveira, 1990, from the Amazon region in what it pertains to chaetotaxy in general, to the anterolateral chaetae of labrum, thick and obtuse, and to the presence of sclerotized spines, in metathoracic tibiotarsus. However, *Isotomiella canina* sp.nov. is distinguished from the others species by displaying only 1 spine on the mesothoracic leg and 1 spine on the metathoracic leg. Moreover, *I. canina* sp.nov., presents dens with four dorsal chaetae while *I. spinifer* shows only two.

*Isotomiella fellina* sp.nov.  
(Fig.18-29)

Length: 0.37-0.53mm. Body cylindrical to semi-ovoid. Integument fine granulous, without craters. Visible pseudopora on the tergites.

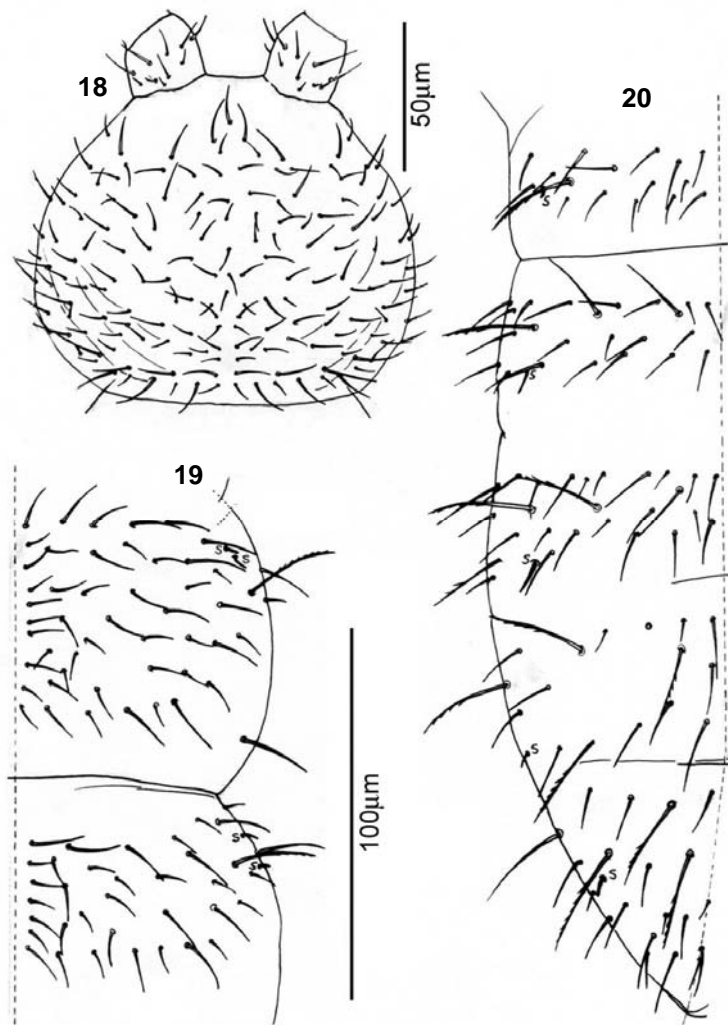
Head slightly wider at base, with cephalic chaetae subequal, the posterior chaetae being slightly longer (Fig.18). Length of cephalic diagonal: antenna = 0.11:0.13mm. Thoracic tergite II with 10+10 smooth axial chaetae, 1+1 slightly ciliated lateral macrochaetae (21µm); 3+3 very small and subequal lateral sensillae (4-5µm). Thoracic tergite III with 7+7 smooth axial chaetae; 1+1 ciliated lateral macrochaetae (20µm) and 2+2 subequal lateral sensillae, measuring around 3-4µm (Fig.19). Abdominal tergite I with 2+2 smooth axial chaetae, 1+1 ciliated macrochaetae (20µm) and 1+1 lateral sensillae (3µm). Abdominal tergite II with 2+2 smooth axial chaetae, 3+3 ciliated macrochaetae (21µm) and 1+1 lateral sensillae (5µm). Abdominal tergite III with 2+2 smooth axial chaetae; 3+3 ciliated macrochaetae (25µm); 1+1 thick and acuminated dorso-lateral sensillae, a little longer than the others (7-9µm); 1+1 ventral sensillae (3µm). Abdominal tergite IV with 3+3 smooth axial chaetae, 4+4 ciliated macrochaetae (25µm), being 3+3 anterior and 1+1 posterior macrochaetae; 1+1 lateral sensillae (5µm). Abdominal tergite V-VI with 4+4 ciliated macrochaetae (20-25µm), being 1+1 anterior and 3+3 medial; unpaired chaetae a0, m0 and p0 smooth and uneven, measuring, respectively, 5, 15 and 9µm; 1+1 small lateral sensillae (spl) (4-5µm) and 1+1 ventral sensillae with approximately 6-7µm (Fig.20).

Antennal segment IV with one organite tubeliform, without protective curved chaetae; six tubeliform, small and subequal sensillae (4µm); supplementary sensillae very fine and short, around nine, six being on the outer lateral and three on the inner lateral. Sensorial organ of antennal segment III with S2 and S3 microsensillae laterally protected by very fine and short sensillae S1 and S4, and S5 straight and minimal dorsal-outer (Fig.21). Antennal segment II with simple and subequal chaetae, some longer in the anterior region; two microchaetae, one medio-ventral and one medio-dorsal. Antennal segment I with 16 chaetae; two microchaetae, one ventral and one dorsal; two unequal ventral sensillae.

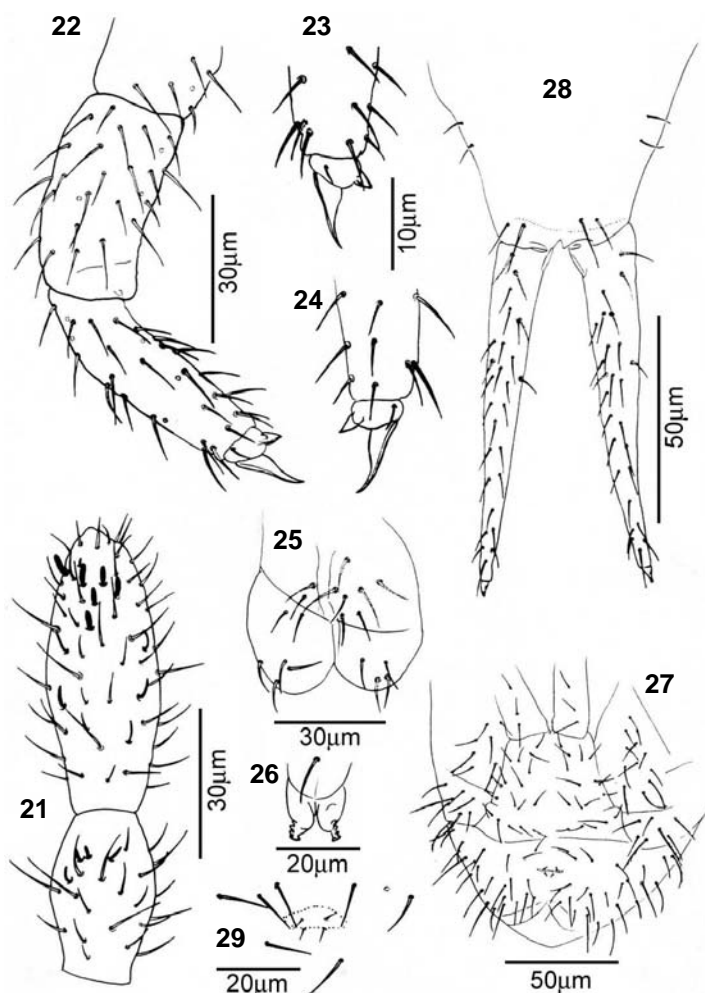
Chaetae of labrum small and fine. Maxillary outer lobe not visualized. General coating of body made up by reduced chaetotaxy, with smooth chaetae, slightly ciliated chaetae, and very small sensillae.

Legs with simple chaetae, except for two elongated chaetae, little thicker than the proximal chaetae (10µm), on the tibiotarsus of the metathoracic leg (Fig.22). Unguis

very fine, toothless (10-13 $\mu$ m); unguiculus short and lanceolated (Figs.22-24). Ventral tube with five posterior chaetae, 3+3 anterior chaetae, and 4+4 distal chaetae (Fig.25). Tenaculum with 4+4 teeth and one chaeta (Fig.26). Subcoxae anterior with about 12 chaetae (two ciliated), and subcoxae posterior with seven chaetae (two ciliated) (Fig.27). Manubrium with 2+2 ventral-distal chaetae, 2+2 lateral chaetae, and around 14+14 slightly unequal dorsal chaetae. Dens with 19-21 ventral chaetae and five dorsal chaetae. Mucro bidentate, small, with very reduced anteapical tooth (Fig.28). Length of manubrium: dens: mucro = 41: 71: 3 $\mu$ m. Female genital area according to figure 29.



*Isotomiella fellina* sp.nov.: fig.18- cephalic chaetotaxy; fig.19- chaetotaxy of thoracic tergites; fig.20- chaetotaxy of abdominal tergites.



*Isotomiella fellina* sp.nov.: fig.21- antennal segments III and IV, outer dorso-lateral view; fig.22- metathoracic leg; figs.23-24- distal part of the tibiotarsus and metathoracic unguis of two specimens; fig.25- ventral tube; fig.26- tenaculum; fig.27- manubrium and anterior and posterior subcoxae, dorsal view; fig.28- furca, ventral view; fig.29- genital area of female.

Type-material – BRASIL, RIO DE JANEIRO, Parque Nacional da Tijuca, Floresta da Tijuca, in litter and soil, M.C.Mendonça col. Holotype: female mounted slide 1077 CM/MNRJ, 26/IV/2000. Paratypes in slide: 848 (1), 849 (7), 25/VIII/1999; 871 (1), 23/IX/1999; 1012 (1), 1018 (2), 24/III/2000; 1028 (1), 1030 (3), 1040 (1), 1036 (4), 1038 (1), 1050 (1), 26/IV/2000; 1054 (1), 1057 (1), 1058 (5), 1059 (1), 1060 (1), 1061 (2), 1064 (10), 1067 (7), 1068 (14), 1069 (1), 1071 (1), 1073 (1), 1074 (2), 23/V/2000; 1078 (1), 1079 (1), 1080 (1), 1084 (1), 1087 (1), 1092 (2), 1097 (1), 28/VI/2000; 1101 (3), 1103 (3), 1104 (2), 1106 (1), 1109 (2), 1114 (3), 1120 (1), 26/VII/2000.

Etymology – The name *fellina* refers to the fine and long unguis.

Remarks – *Isotomiella fellina* sp.nov. resembles *I. nummulifer* Deharveng & Oliveira, 1990, on account of its displaying a reduced general chaetotaxy of the body, a manubrium with 2+2 ventro-distal chaetae, and 2+2 lateral chaetae, dens with five dorsal chaetae, and mucro with two teeth. Despite the features shared by both, *Isotomiella fellina* sp.nov. is easily distinguished from *I. nummulifer*, by displaying six very reduced sensillae in the antennal segment IV, and fine unguis. Differences have also been found as the reduced size of revestment sensillae and the number and disposition of ventral tube chaetae.

*Isotomiella nummulifer* Deharveng & Oliveira, 1990  
(Figs.30-36)

*Isotomiella nummulifer* Deharveng & Oliveira, 1990:192-194, figs.14-19.

Length: 0.50-0.92mm. Body subcylindrical, elongated and robust. Fine granulous integument. Large craters, reaching up to 6µm in diameter; sparsely distributed on abdominal tergites IV-VI and in the subapical region of antennal segment IV. Pseudopora observed on the tergites. Length of cephalic diagonal: antenna = 0.16: 0.21mm.

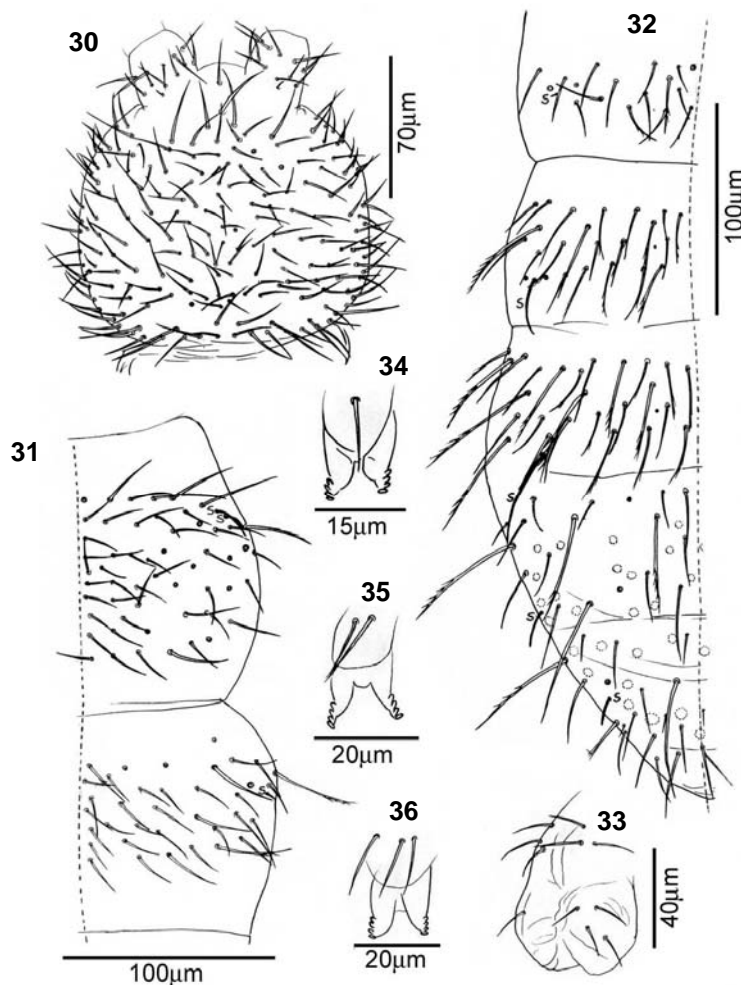
Cephalic chaetae smooth and subequal, except for the much longer anterior and posterior chaetae (Fig.30). Thoracic tergite II with 9+9-11+11 smooth axial chaetae; 1+1 macrochaetae; 3+3 subcylindric unequal sensillae, measuring, from the innermost sensillae 20, 11 and 18µm. Thoracic tergite III with 7+7 smooth axial chaetae; 1+1 ciliated lateral macrochaetae; 2+2 subcylindrical unequal sensillae, measuring, from the innermost sensillae 7 and 22µm (Fig.31). Abdominal tergite I with 2+2 slightly ciliated axial chaetae; 1+1 ciliated lateral macrochaetae (50µm); 1+1 lateral sensillae (5µm). Abdominal tergite II with 2+2 slightly ciliated axial chaetae; 2+2 ciliated macrochaetae (40µm); 1+1 subcylindric and long dorso-lateral sensillae (33µm). Abdominal tergite III with 2+2 ciliated axial chaetae; 4+4 macrochaetae (65µm), 3+3 anterior, and 1+1 posterior; 1+1 very long posterior dorso-lateral sensillae (50µm); 1+1 ventral sensillae (20µm). Abdominal tergite IV with 3+3 slightly ciliated axial chaetae; 4+4 macrochaetae, being 3+3 anterior and 1+1 posterior; 1+1 lateral sensillae (18µm). Abdominal tergite V-VI with 4+4 slightly ciliated macrochaetae, being 2+2 anterior and 2+2 posterior (65µm); 1+1 subcylindrical and very fine dorso-lateral sensillae (spl) (15-18µm); subcylindrical 1+1 ventral sensillae (25µm); unpaired chaetae a0, m0 and p0 smooth and measuring respectively 6, 30 and 20µm (Fig.32).

Antennal segment IV with one outer dorso-lateral subapical organite tubeliform, protected by one thick and curved long chaeta; six thick and ovoid sensillae; one thick, subcylindrical and long dorso-medial sensilla, close to S6; around 10 supplementary sensillae, being five outer dorso-lateral sensillae and five inner dorso-lateral sensillae. Sensory organ of antennal segment III with two ovoid or tubeliform microsensillae, protected by sensillae S1 and S4, fine and subcylindrical, and by S5, quite curved. Antennal segment II with unequal chaetae; two microchaetae, one ventral and one dorsal; one long, fine and subcylindrical lateral sensilla. Antennal segment I with 16-18 smooth chaetae; two basal microchaetae, one ventral and one dorsal; two unequal ventral sensillae.

Anterolateral chaetae of labrum normal, not thick. Maxillary outer lobe with 3 sublobal hairs.



Legs with simple chaetae, except for 3-4 ciliated in the inner part of the femur and two thick and sclerotized spines (14 $\mu$ m) on the metathoracic leg. Unguis simple, toothless (18-22 $\mu$ m); unguiculus lanceolated. Ventral tube with 4+4 distal chaetae, 3+3 anterior chaetae, and 2+2 posterior chaetae (Fig.33). Tenaculum with 4+4 teeth and one, two or three chaetae (Figs.34-36). Subcoxae anterior with 10-15 chaetae (5-9 ciliated) and subcoxae posterior with 7-10 chaetae (5-7 ciliated). Manubrium with 2+2 ventral chaetae, a little unequal, 2+2 lateral chaetae, and around 12+12-15+15 dorsal chaetae. Dens long and fine with about 19-24 ventral chaetae and 5 dorsal chaetae. Mucro bidentate, large, with teeth set on the same axis. Length of manubrium: dens: mucro = 67: 142: 6 $\mu$ m.



*Isotomiella nummulifer* Deharveng & Oliveira, 1990: fig.30- cephalic chaetotaxy; fig.31- chaetotaxy of thoracic tergites; fig.32- chaetotaxy of abdominal tergites; fig.33- ventral tube; figs.34-36- tenaculum of three specimens.

Material examined – BRASIL, Rio de Janeiro, Floresta da Tijuca, in litter and soil, M.C.Mendonça col.: (10) 25/VIII/1999; (70) 23/IX/1999; (33) 25/X/1999; (23) 29/XI/1999; (76) 21/XII/1999; (88) 24/I/2000; (89) 23/II/2000; (75), 24/III/2000; (85) 26/IV/2000; (44) 23/V/2000; (11) 28/VI/2000; (7) 26/VII/2000.

Remarks – The specimens of *I. nummulifer* Deharveng & Oliveira, 1990, from the Floresta da Tijuca, agree with the original description of the Amazonian material; however, the body length varied from 0.50 to 0.92mm, the tenaculum presented from one to three chaetae, and the presence of craters in antennal segment IV of some specimens was verified.

*Isotomiella quadriseta* Deharveng & Oliveira, 1990  
(Figs.37-44)

*Isotomiella quadriseta* Deharveng & Oliveira, 1990:197-198, figs.26-29.

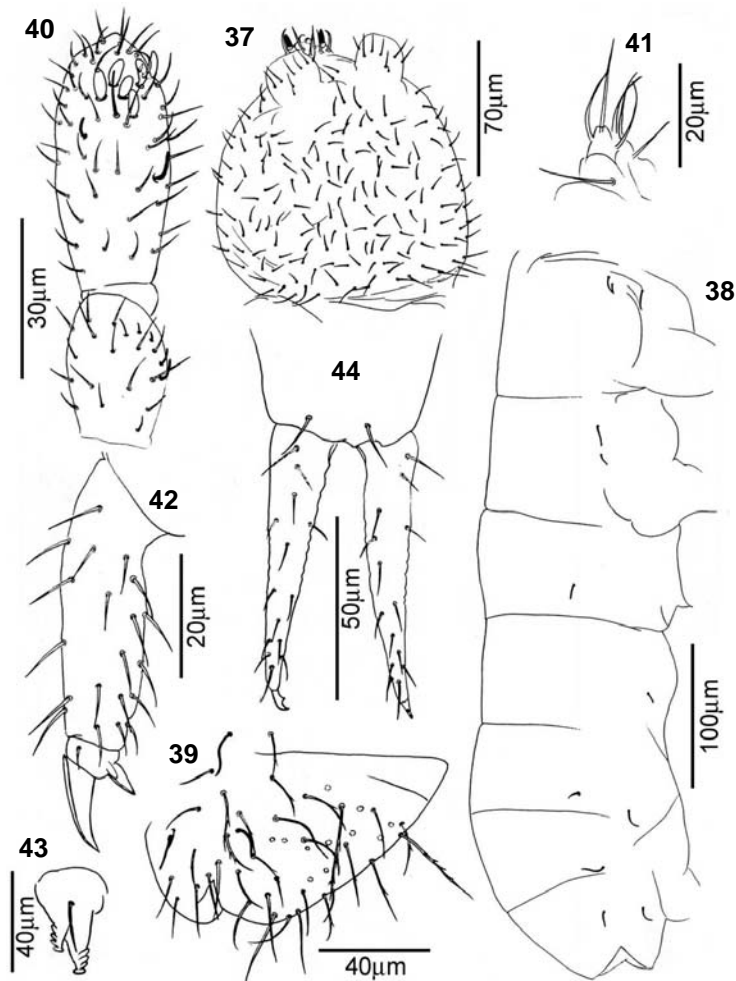
Length: 0.71-0.77mm. Body subcylindrical elongated and robust. Integument fine, with craters distributed on the posterior region of the body. Pseudopora visible on some tergites.

Cephalic chaetae small, smooth and subequal, the posterior chaetae a little larger (Fig.37). Length of cephalic diagonal: antenna= 0.18: 0.13mm. Thoracic tergite II with 7+7 smooth axial chaetae; 1+1 ciliated lateral macrochaetae (23µm); 3+3 lateral sensillae, the inner and outer sensillae being long, thick and subcylindrical, measuring respectively 13 and 12µm, and the medial sensillae, thick and tapering, measuring 7µm. Thoracic tergite III with 5+5 ciliated axial chaetae; 1+1 ciliated lateral macrochaetae (25µm); 2+2 subcylindrical, subequal and thick sensillae (8-9µm). Abdominal tergite I with 2+2 ciliated axial chaetae; 1+1 lateral macrochaetae (25µm); 1+1 subcylindrical and thick lateral sensillae (10µm). Abdominal tergite II with 2+2 ciliated axial chaetae; 1+1 ciliated lateral macrochaetae (25µm); 1+1 subcylindrical and thick lateral sensillae (8µm). Abdominal tergite III with 2+2 ciliated axial chaetae; 1+1 ciliated lateral macrochaetae; 1+1 lateral sensillae, thick and tapering at the apex (14µm); 1+1 ventral sensillae (15µm). Abdominal tergite IV with 3+3 ciliated axial chaetae; 1+1 ciliated lateral macrochaetae (27µm); 1+1 subcylindrical and thick lateral sensillae (16-17µm). Abdominal tergite V-VI with larger macrochaetae (37µm); 1+1 subcylindrical and thick sensillae (spl) (10-11µm); 1+1 ventral sensillae (10-11µm); unequal, unpaired chaetae, a0 and p0 being apparently smooth, and m0 with only one cilia, measuring, respectively 15, 30 and 20µm; 1+1 long, smooth and straight chaetae, and outermost 1+1 long and curved chaetae (Figs.38-39).

Antennal segment IV with one subapical organite, tubeliform, protected by one curved chaeta; six oval and subequal sensillae, S1 being a little finer than the others; one dorso-lateral sensilla long, thick and tapering at the apex, close to S6; one inner dorsal-lateral, short and fine, and one dorso-lateral outer, longer and thicker. Sensorial organ of antennal segment III with S2 and S3 microsensillae tubeliform, laterally protected by fine and cylindrical S1 and S4 sensillae, S5 larger, thicker and curved (Fig.40). Antennal segment II with one outer ventro-lateral sensillae; two microchaetae, one dorso-lateral and one dorsal. Antennal segment I with 13 chaetae, two microchaetae, one dorsal and one ventral, and two unequal sensillae.

Anterolateral chaetae of labrum in the form of two thick and obtuse spines (12µm); and 1+1 outer, posterior labral chaetae, thick and tapering. Maxillary outer lobe bifurcated with three sublobal hairs (Fig.41).

Legs with simple and smooth chaetae; two tapering tenent hairs, subequal to proximal chaetae. Unguis simple, toothless (20 $\mu$ m); unguiculus lanceolated (Fig.42). Ventral tube with 2+2 posterior chaetae, 4+4 distal chaetae, and 3+3 chaetae. Tenaculum with 4+4 teeth and one chaeta (Fig.43). Subcoxae anterior with five chaetae (3 ciliated) and subcoxae posterior with seven chaetae (six ciliated). Manubrium with 1+1 ventro-distal chaetae, 1+1 lateral chaetae and about 12+12 dorsal chaetae. Dens short with 9-10 ventral and four dorsal chaetae. Mucro large, with two teeth set on the same axis, the apical tooth much larger than the anteapical one (Fig.44). Length of manubrium: dens: mucro = 45: 60: 5 $\mu$ m.



*Isotomiella quadriseta* Deharveng & Oliveira, 1990: fig.37- cephalic chaetotaxy and anterolateral chaetae of labrum; fig.38- lateral sensillae of the tergites; fig.39- abdominal tergites V-VI, lateral view; fig.40- antennal segments III and IV, outer dorsal-lateral view; fig.41- maxillary outer lobe; fig.42- tibiotarsus of the metathoracic leg; fig.43- tenaculum; fig.44- furca, ventral view.

Material examined – BRASIL, Rio de Janeiro, Floresta da Tijuca, in litter and soil, M.C.Mendonça col.: (4) 25/X/1999.

Remarks – The study of *I. quadriseta* specimens from the Floresta da Tijuca (RJ) allowed us adding some features to the original description: the presence of pseudopora on some tergites, anterolateral chaetae of labrum in the form of thick and obtuse spines, lateral chaetae on manubrium numbering 1+1, smooth unpaired chaetae of abdominal tergite V-VI, and tenaculum teeth in a constant number of 4+4.

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